our fourfooted friends

Winter 1984

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON

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ON THE COVER:
Illustration from a holiday greeting card created for members and friends of the League by artist Carol Greger.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT...

A CALL FOR COOPERATION

There has recently been criticism of the proposed regulations being promulgated by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) in connection with the inspection of research facilities as part of the new law that repealed the Massachusetts Pound Seizure Law.

To the extent that this criticism is directed at the League's participation in helping to draft these regulations, and its role as one of the inspecting agencies, I feel compelled to set the record straight.

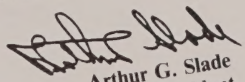
Any suggestion that it might be expected that we would agree to regulations that are "very weak and practically meaningless" is an irresponsible and unconscionable statement and, in my opinion, far from the truth and the reality of the facts.

The purpose of these regulations is to set forth the requirements placed on the research institutions for the care and treatment of animals used in their facilities. The proposed regulations in question are clearly not the ultimate answer or perfect in every respect. In fact, we have expressed substantial concern for the provisions relating to cage size and exercise in long term care facilities and we intend to press for further improvements even though the present regulations are the standards in federal requirements. For the most part, however, the new regulations exceed the federal standards and go a long way in demonstrating a sincere and honest effort on the part of MDPH and other involved and dedicated agencies such as the League and the MSPCA in trying to come up with a draft of "meaningful, workable, and strong" regulations.

It has always been our policy to make inspections of all types of animal care facilities (including research institutions) without prior notice, and we intend to continue this long standing practice. We would never agree to any stipulation from the MDPH or anyone else to do otherwise. Unannounced inspections are a vital part of the integrity of any inspection program.

It is my understanding that the protocol under which we and other inspecting agencies will conduct our inspections is now being drafted, but clearly we have no intention of being part of any secret agreement that is hidden from "public scrutiny" on this subject. It is my further understanding that we will, as part of any such protocol, file copies of inspections with the MDPH whether they be the result of routine inspections or specific complaints.

What is needed, it seems to me, is a new, sincere spirit of cooperation on the part of everyone concerned with this effort to the end that the greatest benefits accrue to the animals we all wish to help. I would like to pledge the League's efforts in this direction in the hope that these new regulations and any future revision, which surely will occur, will be the best possible program that can be devised.



Arthur G. Slade
President

This article is condensed from a presentation given by Dr. Leonard at the Second Annual New England Conference on Animals and Society, November 3, 1984.

Reconciling Animal Welfare and Animal Research

by Edward A. Leonard, D.V.M.

By now we are all familiar with the developments of the story that we first heard of in late October. The news media told the world of a 15-day old girl, who faced certain death from her own underdeveloped heart, but was kept alive with the heart from a baboon. A surgical team of more than a dozen people labored for 5 hours to transplant the heart.

Almost immediately ethical questions and controversy were also reported by the media. Some objections were expected because of the replacing of a human heart with an animal heart and cultural traditions giving the heart special significance. However, more coverage was given to those protesting the sacrifice of an animal to prolong the life of the infant. The comments about "ghoulish tinkering is not science" and about "prolonging the agony of the infant" were reported daily with updates of her medical condition.

States such as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have banned the use of pound animals for research. University centers are seeking alternatives to traditional experiment methods. Regulatory agencies are beginning to change requirements for testing techniques. But at the same time, public demands for greater product safety, more knowledge about the effects of new chemicals, and basic research and study of diseases like cancer, seem to increase the need for continued research using animals. In view of all this controversy, is it really possible for animal welfare and animal research to be reconciled?

Perhaps the starting place is a clearer definition of where animal welfare, as a category of animal-related groups, is positioned in the broader spectrum of all animal-related organizations.

Members of animal liberation organizations have removed from medical centers animals being used in research. These animal liberationists include those who believe that animals should not be forced to work or produce for mankinds' benefit in any way. Their goal is to eliminate all types of animal use as well as abuse. These groups may feel that this can only be accomplished by a complete restructuring of society's economic base and property rights. Some members of these groups won't keep pets, because they consider it a form of enslavement. And, some activists assume the right to break the law because they feel their cause, of ending animal suffering, is so just, that the ends justify the means.

Aligned with the animal liberationists in several areas of belief, are the animal rights groups. Both usually are completely unwilling, for either philosophical and/or empathetic reasons, to sanction any taking of animal life. They can often be divided into regulationists willing to work for the regulation of activities such as research, and abolitionists calling for total banning of such activities. Members of both animal rights and liberation groups are often willing to give up furs, meat, eggs and milk products, leather, and the results of medical research or production involving animals.

Animal rights activists believe animals have intrinsic rights, and these should be guaranteed just as ours are. In its simplest form, it is the belief that animals have the right not to have their basic needs thwarted or frustrated. These rights include not being killed, eaten, used for sport or research, or abused in any way. Some animal rights groups and anti-vivisection societies say pet animals have a right to breed. Others agree with spay/neuter programs. The goal of the animal rights movement is to reduce, and finally eliminate, the imposition by humans, of unjustifiable suffering and death on animals. This means the eventual abolition of animal experimentation.

The *Boston Globe* has included organizations, such as the Animal Rescue League of Boston, with animal rights activists, in reports of testimony on animal care rules affecting research institutions. But is this type of humane society really an animal rights group, or an animal welfare organization?

Animal welfare groups, like the League, believe people should treat all animals as kindly as possible and that they have a duty to look after homeless and suffering animals. Animal welfare agencies usually have stringent adoption requirements and require spay/neuter agreements. This type of humane group is usually willing to euthanize unwanted pets rather than let them suffer, and this is a major difference between animal welfare groups and animal rights or liberation organizations. But, like animal rightists and liberationists, they will not provide animals for research.

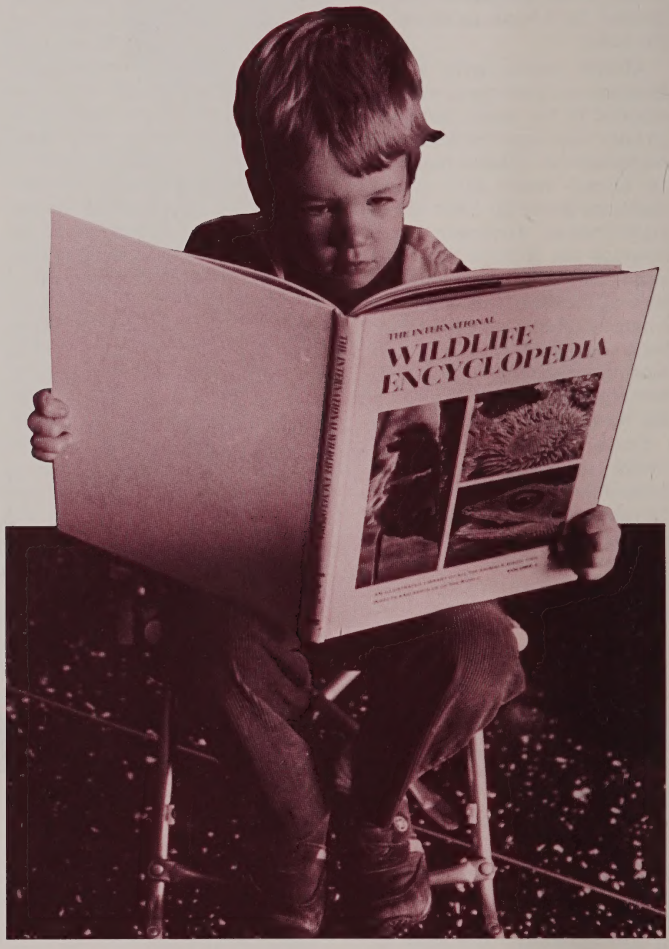
Animal welfarists work within the existing laws and systems to accomplish goals. They publicize and document animal abuses and needs, to raise public and official consciousness, to get changes made. They believe there are lawful means available to redress wrongs, and to initiate and change rules, regulations, and enforcement levels.

To further explore the concept of reconciling animal welfare and animal research, it is necessary to review in more detail the views of animal welfare on research involving animals.

(Cont'd on pg. 10)

An Educational Perspective

by Stephen Wachman



The Animal Rescue League's education department has always been an integral part of the League's humane efforts. For more than 85 years, we have been committed to developing humane and responsible attitudes in people.

At the turn of the century, shortly after the League's inception, neighborhood children in the Carver Street area were treated to weekly lessons in kindness to animals and in 1901, the publication of *Our Fourfooted Friends* was begun. During the early decades of this century, children were taught kindness under the guidance of League founder Anna Harris Smith. Educational leaflets were being published and distributed to many thousands of people. Humane education programs were continually being expanded, and in 1927, a series of radio broadcasts entitled "The Care and Housing of Animals" was initiated and continued for two years.

The years after Mrs. Smith's death, 1929-1931, brought a lapse in publication of *Our Fourfooted Friends,* yet the magazine reappeared as a quarterly publication in

1931 and has been published regularly now for 53 years.

In the 1930's there were two major additions to the education department that changed the way programs were delivered— the production of marionette shows for schools featuring storybook characters and the acquisition of the Amrita Island property, with the beginnings of a humane education program for teachers which evolved into the Animal Friends Summer School.

The marionette programs were performed in schools for many years, teaching children kindness to animals. It was a highly successful instructional method that was part of the education program for nearly 50 years.

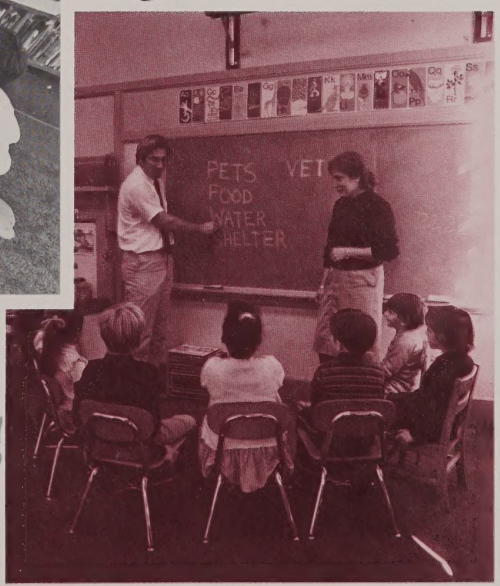
The Animal Friends Summer School was established in 1947 and is currently the oldest summer program operated by a humane society in the United States. The program began very modestly teaching children about humane education, instructing them in animal care and outdoor education. The scope and attendance at the Summer School has changed greatly over the years, expanding from one week at the Cataumet location with a handful of children to its current seven week schedule and an enrollment of nearly 500 campers and counselors. Yet the goals are the same—to encourage proper attitudes and respect for all living things while offering a lively, hands-on program with plenty of variety, through arts, crafts, and animal classes.

During the school year, the focus of our program is on the many urban and suburban schools in the greater Boston area. We receive continual requests for in-school programs on both the elementary and secondary levels. During the 1983-1984 academic year, the education department presented more than 100 programs in schools, nursing homes, and libraries. Our educational, therapeutic, and informational programs have been received by thousands of people annually.

The recent remodelling of the adoption and shelter sections of League headquarters in Boston will enable us to provide better and more informative tours of the facility to the many organized groups that visit us each year.

The education department's public contact remains strong and we are continually developing new and better methods for reaching the general public. We welcome suggestions from League members. If you would like more information about current programs we offer, please contact us in Boston.

Mr. Wachman is Education and Information Coordinator at the League.



Stephen Wachman meets with kindergarten class at the Tucker School in Milton.

Animal Friends: A MONUMENTAL TRIBUTE

To the careful observer, Boston monuments abound with animal figures, reminding us that our winged, scaled and furry friends have played a major role in our lives throughout history.

How many of these look familiar?

1. **CHILD AND SWAN,** Leopoldo Ansiglione. Presented by Mary Bartlett, 1918
   Location: Boston Public Library, 2nd Floor, Entrance to Education Department, 666 Boylston St.

A small, fairy tale-ish piece, CHILD AND SWAN is a delightful depiction of the natural relationship between children and animals.

2. **THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER**
   Daniel French and Edward Potter, 1903;
   Commissioned by the Commonwealth
   Location: In front of the State House, Boston Common

General Hooker's horse portrayed in this monument was created by Edward Potter, and General Hooker was done by a separate artist, Daniel French. The horse that is represented was a thoroughbred stallion, purchased and presented to General Hooker by some of his men. The horse, though standing with all four feet in place, looks proud, spirited and strong.

SIDENOTE: It is theorized that when a horse in an equestrian statue is standing with one foot raised up off the ground, it means that the rider was wounded in battle; if the horse is rearing up, it means that the rider was killed in battle.

by Annette French — ARL Education Dept.

3. **ROBERT BURNS** statue by Henry Hudson Kitson, 1917
Location: Winthrop Square, corner Otis & Devonshire
Robert Burns, a famed Scottish poet, sometimes called 'the poet of humanity' is portrayed walking with his faithful collie at his side.

4. **PAUL REVERE** statue, Cyrus E. Dallin, 1940
Location: North End, Hanover Street between Tileston & Charter.
Although it is reported that Paul Revere was a fine horseman, as well as a lover of horses, the steed that carried him on his famed ride was borrowed from a friend of his, John Larkins of Charlestown.

5. **APPEAL TO THE GREAT SPIRIT,**
Cyrus E. Dallin, 1913(?)
Location: In front of Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Ave.
This statue is a favorite among museum-goers. It depicts an American Indian sitting on a calm horse. The man is making a silent appeal to the Great Spirit, with head back and arms outstretched. The horse and rider are especially impressive when silhouetted against the western sky at sunset.

6. **TWO COUCHANT LIONS,**
by Augustus St-Gaudens, 1890
Location: Main Stairway, Boston Public Library, 666 Boylston St.
These huge, regal beasts were presented by the 2nd and 20th volunteer infantry in honor of the men who fell in the Civil War. The cost for these two pieces at that time was $9400. The lions symbolize pride, courage, strength and wisdom.

7. **LOTTA FOUNTAIN,** 1939 Gift from Lotta Crabtree
Location: Storrow Drive, Charles River Esplanade, near Fiedler Footbridge.
This fountain, funded by Lotta Crabtree (subject of the 1951 motion picture, 'Golden Girl'), features a small, alert dog overlooking the water.

8. **DUCK POND,** City Life Boston, 1981 Dedicated to George Thorndike Angell, a forefather of the humane movement in Massachusetts.
Location: Post Office Square, Devonshire Street, Boston
The inscription encircling this wonderful scene of a small pond, alive with ducks, turtles, chipmunks and more, quotes Mr. Angell: "Our humane societies are now sowing the seeds of a harvest which will one of these days protect not only the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, but human beings as well."

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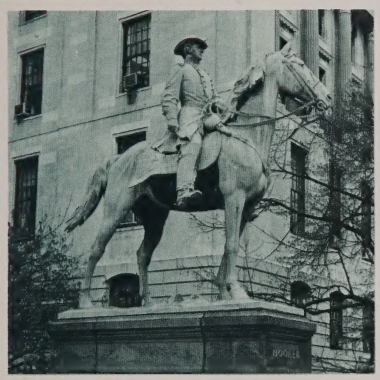
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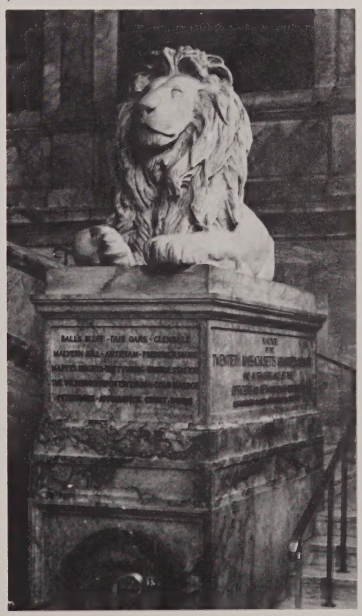
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Does Business Success Correlate With Pet Ownership?

According to the Chicago-based, Pets Are Wonderful Council, results of a recent survey indicate that there may be a link between childhood ownership of a pet and future career success. The survey, conducted among chief executive officers at Fortune 500 companies, revealed that a full 94 percent of the respondents had a dog, a cat or both during their formative childhood years. Among these CEO's responding who had pets during childhood, 87 percent owned a dog and 24 percent reported having a cat.

Survey participants credited pet ownership with helping to develop many positive character traits that contributed to career success in later life. Respondents said that owning a pet as a child taught them "responsibility, empathy, understanding and respect for other living beings, and how to share and communicate better." One participant wrote, "The responsibility of caring for my dog taught me discipline and compassion as a child. Now my dog provides comfort and companionship." Another stated, "My dog taught me about love, devotion and sacrifice. He was a good listener and terrific company. I can't imagine growing up without him."

This respondent spoke for the majority of those who participated in the survey. More than 75 percent of the busy executives from whom the Council heard, reported that a dog, a cat or both are current members of their households. This greatly exceeds pet ownership among the total U.S. population; in 1983, 53 percent of U.S. households included a dog or cat or both.

It appears that a dog is a CEO's best friend. Approximately 90 percent of the pet-owning respondents have a canine companion. "There is nothing to compare with the companionship and love of a pet. Our dogs are members of the family," said one respondent. "My Molly is my second sweetheart," one man quipped.

CEOs are fond of felines, too. Thirty percent of the respondents who currently own pets reported having at least one cat at home. "Cats are great," one participant wrote. "Ours are truly an important part of the family."

The Pets Are Wonderful Council is a national, not-for-profit, public service organization which serves as a clearinghouse for pet-related information.

Reprinted from the Latham Newsletter, Fall 1984.

Animal Welfare

Continued

There are three principle aspects of animal experimentation that need to be corrected. First, the number of animals used in research projects, who suffer from surgery or other procedures without the use of anesthetics, or pain relieving drugs, and the number of animals used in chronic long-term studies, who must endure continuing pain, should be reduced as much as possible.

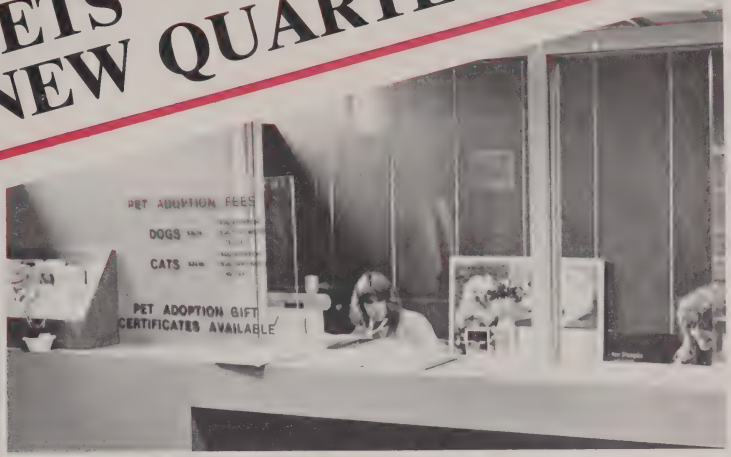
Reducing the "number" of animals means using techniques which replace the whole animal, or reduce the length of time required for the study. Among alternative techniques are tissue and organ cultures (both animal and human); lower forms such as embryonated eggs, bacteria and simple nonsentient animals; chemical analysis; and the use of computer models.

The second aspect is reducing the needless duplication of experiments, where reliable data has previously been collected elsewhere. The development of more multi-centered research programs, to attain the best and fastest progress through cooperation between scientists, and to overcome the problems of interlaboratory reproducibility of findings, can reduce duplication of efforts. The use of computers, not as experimental models, but as terminals with access to expanding and indexed data bases of research studies, procedures, and experimental results, can also reduce repeated procedures.

The last aspect is the absence, in some cases, of an impartial "medical review board" to determine the merits or relevance of proposed projects involving live animals before experimentation begins, and to continue monitoring projects during experimentation, to minimize animal suffering, while reviewing potential benefit as results become available.

The establishment of such a board by institutions, an Animal Research Committee qualified to oversee and review all programs dealing with animals is one of the guidelines in the proposed Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Animals for institutions involved in Public-Health-Service-funded projects. Perhaps the reconciling of animal welfare and animal research is not as difficult as it first seems. The establishment of dialogue, and the continuance of discussion of concerns on both sides, is the best way to reconcile animal welfare and animal research.

SHELTER PETS ENJOY NEW QUARTERS



After an extensive renovation program, "The Robert W. Marks Pet Adoption Center" opened this fall at Boston headquarters. The newly renovated shelter, pictured here, doubles the capacity for animal housing and will allow expansion of adoption efforts. In the photos on this page, Annette French, humane education instructor, visits with residents of the special cats and kittens section, and adoption representatives wait to greet visitors at the new reception and waiting area. The external view of the Boston shelter shows new landscaping and renovated entrance and walkway.

ARL

ANNUAL FAIR '84

newsfront

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON

EARL E. WENTZEL HONORED AT RETIREMENT

Fellow staff members and friends gathered at a dinner reception October 28, 1984 to honor Earl E. Wentzel, vice president and assistant secretary of the League, who retired after 38 years of devoted service. Arthur G. Slade, League president, presented Mr. Wentzel with the Anna Harris Smith Award, established in honor of the League's founder. The inscription on the award plaque reads: "The Animal Rescue League of Boston presents the Anna Harris Smith Award to Earl E. Wentzel as an expression of its high esteem and in appreciation for his leadership, wisdom, and dedication to the humane movement and its ideals, and for his thirty-eight years of devoted service to the Animal Rescue League of Boston."

LEAGUE PRESIDENT HEADS AHA

Arthur G. Slade, president of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, was re-elected president of the American Humane Association (AHA) for a second term. His election took place at the American Humane's 108th Annual Meeting and Training Conference, held October 10–13 at Anaheim, California. Attended by representatives of humane societies throughout the country, the conference had as its theme: "Growth Through Image Enhancement: A Time for Action."

WARNING: ANTI-FREEZE IS POISON TO PETS

Each year at this time, the League urges pet owners to be aware of the dangers of spilled anti-freeze. This substance is highly poisonous to pets. Animals are attracted by its scent and may lap it up, or walk through it and later lick their paws. Never let old anti-freeze simply run off in the driveway and always be sure to wipe up any spills that occur when exchanging old anti-freeze for new.

STAMP OF APPROVAL FOR AKC ANNIVERSARY

The U.S. Post Office has released four new stamps in honor of the 100th anniversary of the American Kennel Club (AKC). The breeds pictured in the centennial quartet above are the Alaskan Malamute, Collie, Black and Tan Coonhound, American Foxhound, the Beagle, Boston Terrier, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, and Cocker Spaniel. The AKC, founded September 17, 1884, is the principal registry agent for purebred dogs in the U.S. and makes the rules and regulations for registration, dog shows and obedience and field trials.

A HOWLING SUCCESS IN SHOW BUSINESS

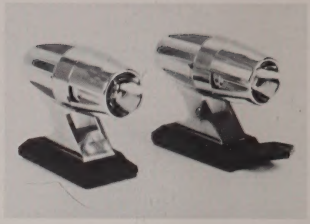
A Bassett Hound from Mill Valley, California named "Dum Dum" proved he was anything but, when he won first prize in a singing contest for dogs on the Johnny Carson show. He competed with six other dogs on the show, including two that sang a duet. Another melodic mutt in Seward, Alaska was reported in a recent issue of the newsletter *Pets 'n' People*. A Springer Spaniel named "Spook", who was also highly patriotic, would jump on his master's bed each morning, just before a local radio station went on the air by playing "The Star Spangled Banner". From the first note, "Spook" would accompany the national anthem, singing lustily right to the end.

NEW HUMANE EDUCATION INSTRUCTOR APPOINTED

Annette V. French, who joined the League staff last February as secretary to the executive assistant, has been promoted to humane education instructor. Ms. French, who had formerly worked with the La Crosse, Wisconsin Humane Society, has a B.S. degree in art education from the University of Wisconsin. In her new post, she will be involved in educating young people to humane ideals through publications, tours, and special humane education programs in area schools. Ms. French's photo appears on page 11 in the feature on the League's new adoption shelter.

CONFERENCE AT TUFTS ON ANIMALS AND SOCIETY

The second annual New England Conference on Animals and Society was held November 3, 1984 at Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, cosponsored by the Animal Rescue League of Boston. Richard W. Bryant, executive assistant at the League, was cochairman of the conference and also moderated a workshop on "Ethics of Animal Research". Edward A. Leonard, D.V.M., of the League's veterinary medicine staff, presented a talk on "Reconciling Animal Welfare and Animal Research" (see page 4). Stephen Wachman and Robert Walsh of the League's staff, were panelists on Workshops concerning the Crane's Beach Deer problem.



WARNING DEVICE PROMOTES ROAD SAFETY FOR ANIMALS

A pair of ultrasonic whistles designed to warn animals of an approaching car, called the Sav-A-Life animal warning device, are now being used in the United States by many corporations, law enforcement agencies, and individual motorists as well. An animal darting out on the road is a hazard for driver and animal alike. The warning device, which attaches to the car bumper, works by emitting a high frequency signal that projects up to a quarter of a mile. It can be heard by animals but not by people and has been found to be effective with all types of animals, including dogs and cats, deer and even bats. Further information can be obtained from: Sav-A-Life, Inc., Animal Warning Device, P.O. Box 1226, New York, New York, 10025 or (212) 316-0307.

PETS IN THE PICTURE

Phyllis Saunders of Malden sends this photo of her pet "Tippy," adopted from the League in 1973 when she was seven weeks old. "Tippy" died this past June and her owner wrote that she would like to see her pet's picture in *Our Fourfooted Friends* "as a good-bye to Tippy and ten and a half beautiful years with her."

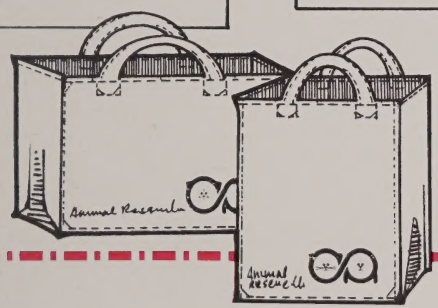
If you have a photogenic pet, send your photos to "Pets in the Picture", Animal Rescue League of Boston, P.O. Box 265, Boston, Mass. 02117.

...from the Animal Rescue League, great for year-round giving!

TIES AND TOTES

Distinctinve dark blue ties with the ARL Logo repeated in white pattern. $13.50 plus $1.50 for mailing costs.

Large and small tote bags in white canvas with ARL name and logo in black. Large oblong, 18″ long, 11″ high, $10 plus $2.00 for tax and shipping. Standard tote bag, 10½″ wide, 12½″ high, $6 plus $2.00 tax and shipping.



if you're fond of animals . . .

The League continues to rely on the generosity of its friends to meet the ever-expanding needs of our animal population. The cruel realism of inflation makes the League's task in providing needed services more difficult than ever, but with continued support, the challenge can and will be met.

In making a bequest to the League in your Will, please remember that the corporate title of our society is "Animal Rescue League of Boston", that it was incorporated in 1899, and has no connection with any other similar society.

Form of Bequest

I give to the Animal Rescue League of Boston the sum of _____ dollars.

The League's address is:
10 Chandler Street,
Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

To: Animal Rescue League of Boston
P.O. Box 265, Boston, MA 02117

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $ _____ for:

_____ ties at $15.00 ea.

_____ small totes at $8.00 ea.

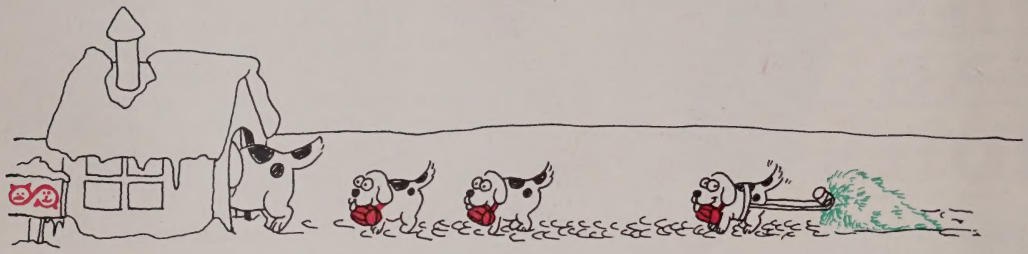
_____ large oblong totes at $12.00 ea.

Name _____

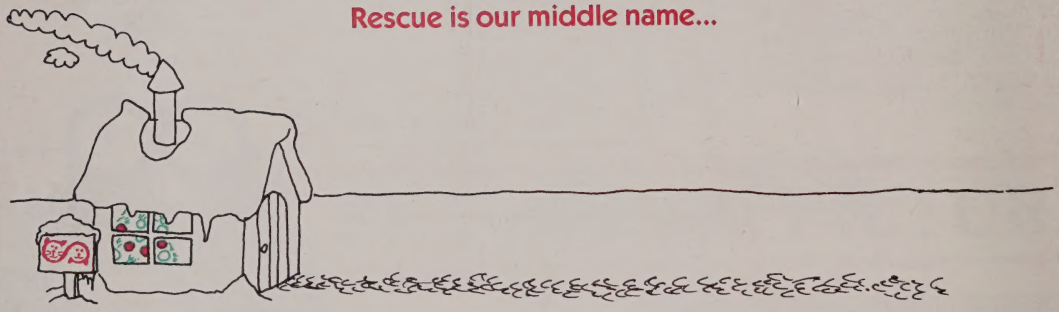
(please print)

Address _____

City _____ State_____ Zip _____



Rescue is our middle name...



Seasons Greetings to our friends.

Animal Rescue League of Boston

Our Fourfooted Friends (US ISSN 0030-6851)
Animal Rescue League of Boston
P.O. Box 265, Boston, Massachusetts 02117